

## A Physicians Advice.

Languid for years  
from general debility.  
Tried other remedies,  
and got no relief.  
My Physician prescribed S. S. S.  
Increased in flesh;  
My appetite improved;  
I gained strength;  
Was made young again;  
It is the best medicine I know of.  
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FOR PAINFUL  
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SCANTY  
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IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE  
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The reason RADMAN'S MICROBE KILLER is the most wonderful medicine, is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from Leprosy to the simplest disease known to the human system. The scientific men of to-day claim and prove that every disease is

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**BLOOD**  
**BITTERS**  
RIGA, Minn.  
Gents: I now write to let you know that I have been using your Burdock Blood Bitters, and also to tell you what they have done for me. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years. I commenced the use of your Burdock Blood Bitters and they have brought me out all right. The use of three bottles conferred the greatest benefit, for which I feel profoundly grateful. I will never be without it.  
WM H. DELKER.

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## HINTS ON NEATNESS.

Quite Easy to Keep Things in Order With a Little Care.

The well-dressed woman is not always the one who buys many dresses, but rather the one who takes best care of the few gowns she possesses, setting always the stitch in time that not only saves nine but puts off the evil day of shabbiness, attends to the matter of mending, and stays the loosening folds of drapery before they are really out of place. The voluble speakers and writers on the ex-haustless theme of woman's extravagance rarely strike at the real root of the matter. It is not the costumes purchased, but the costumes carelessly ruined that constitute woman's real prodigality. A gown should never be hung away after wearing until brushed and examined as to loomed stitches, faithful hems, and soiled ruching. The rip is sure to become a rent, the hole of office is performed with an unsightly pin, and the dress put on in haste on some occasion when these defects are sure to be noticed by some observing eyes, usually a man's, for men are quick to perceive untidiness, and the woman takes a lower place in his regard.

The wearing of a gown, too, in need of slight repairs requiring but a short time for accomplishment frequently results in its ruin beyond the power of needle and thread to rectify, or at least render the mending so conspicuous as to be incompatible with gentility. If dresses are in any degree elegant each should be hung away inside a bag of calico, which material does not lint and may be frequently washed. The bags should be opened at the bottom, and closed with buttons and buttonholes after the dress is slipped inside and drawn up at the top with shir string. If the dress is of white material a calico of white was fastened inside the bag will prevent the goods turning yellow. If metal trimmings, gilt, silver or steel be employed, a bag of camphor gum suspended inside the bag prevents tarnishing. Seal or velvet garments are hand-somer and richer if hung in a dark but roomy closet, where they will not be crushed. Closets should be aired each morning and their floors cleaned each week or garments kept in them will have a disagreeable odor. It is better, when convenient, to leave garments to air over night than to hang them directly in a close room when permeated with the warmth of the wearer. Wrists of delicate dresses should be folded in linen wrappings and laid in drawers or trunks; those of heavier material suspended on frames, the same as gentlemen's coats. Bonnets and hats wear longer when always placed in boxes than left unprotected upon closet shelves. And the secret of obtaining the most service as well as the most satisfaction out of shoes is to keep several pairs on hand all the time; never wait until the old shoes are too shabby to be worn on rainy days and long tramps before the new ones are purchased, and never wear rubbers over leather that you wish to keep in good order.—Chicago Times.

## CARE OF MATTING.

Never Use a Broom in Sweeping as It Will Tear the Strands.

In sweeping the pretty and economical straw matting that is growing to be very popular with housekeepers during warm weather, do not use a broom, for it will tear the strands in a short time. A long-handled bristle brush, such as is used for oil-cloths, is the nicest and will remove the dust best, for the soft bristles can go into crevices that a broom would miss. Always, when possible, brush the matting the lengthwise of the grain and the strands of straw will not wear and break as quickly as though brushed across. Some persons clean matting by sprinkling bran or coarse Indian meal over it; then with a long-handled mop, with cloth wrung out of clean, warm water rubbing the grain well over the carpet, then leaving it until dry, when the grain is brushed off. This is claimed to be a thorough way of cleaning matting, but it is usual to simply wipe it off with a damp cloth, wet in salt and water, not wetting the matting much. For winter use, if a heavy layer of carpet lining is put over the matting is a comfortable floor covering. With pretty rugs scattered over it the room has a pleasant home-like appearance that is very attractive. It is cheap, and if care is taken when putting it down that little cleavers, made especially for the purpose, are used instead of the ordinary carpet tacks, it can be easily taken up any time when cleaning house, cleaned and put down.—Carpet Trade Review.

## A Give Away.

Mrs. Plunket—I've got a lovely new maid just from Paris.

Mrs. Munkey (maliciously)—I thought so. Your husband told me last night that he had been taking French lessons from a private teacher.—Texas Sittings.

—The amount of money that is obtained from apparently indifferent and immaterial businesses is sometimes very large. For instance, the value of the papers thrown away in some of the big stores is sufficient to pay a good many salaries. The managers of a large dry goods house in New York awake to this fact when they learned that the man who had the contract for cleaning their establishment was rapidly acquiring a fortune by selling the waste materials found on the floors. He had undertaken to provide help and see that the place was cleaned nightly in return for the waste paper and paste-board boxes. It required very little attention, as this man had a foreman to see that the work was done properly. At the expiration of this contract it was not renewed and the house takes the profits.

—In a dry well recently found in an old house at Gilete Hill, England, were found a great number of iron implements. The principal specimen is a carpenter's plane of quite modern type, although unquestionably more than fifteen hundred years old; three or four axes, retaining their fine-cutting edges and still quite serviceable; a number of chisels and gouges of all shapes and sizes, hammers, adzes, files, etc.

## MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

The Prompting Causes of Their Lengthy Flights.

Brehm, the distinguished German naturalist, who has so recently died, says love and hunger are the birds' only guiding impulses. The statement is made, and is a very interesting one, that those that cross the Mediterranean sea in going from Africa to Europe follow certain fixed routes: First, by the Straits of Gibraltar; second, from Tunis to Sardinia and Corsica to the shores of the Gulf of Genoa; third, from Tripoli by Malta and Sicily to Italy, etc.

How were these lines of passage learned? In the diluvial period, what is now the Mediterranean sea consisted of two large lakes, one of which was cut off by a broad strip of land where now are the Straits of Gibraltar, and which were separated from each other by a land dike composed of Italy, Sicily, etc., which connected the two continents. The birds, as they increased in numbers, migrated by these routes in search of better breeding places, and as the lands sank they continued to follow them over gradually narrowing belts of land, over marshes and lagoons, and finally over broad waters, and yet no one generation was aware of any change. They carried with them the memory of their warm winter home, and on the approach of the European winter, when their food supply failed, returned to it with their young.

If this explanation is the correct one, it is evident, says Forest and Stream, that we have failed in our efforts to introduce these migratory birds because we have attempted to reverse the process by which the habit of migration was acquired, and in order to succeed, instead of turning them loose in the north, we must give the strangers, skylarks, nightingales, quail, etc., a suitable southern winter habitat (Florida, Louisiana, Mexico), from which in spring, food failing or driven by an inherent tendency (as asserted by Prof. Baird), they may wander to some other locality suitable for raising their young, and to which, by virtue of memory thus acquired and finally inherited, they may return when food fails them in their summer home.

If they wander in all directions from the winter home, there that go to the most favorable localities will most certainly survive and multiply, while none of them will be in such unfavorable conditions as those that may be turned loose in our Northern States. They will then, so far as we can arrange it for them, be best prepared for the struggle for existence in this country, over the whole of which, if they find favorable conditions, we may expect them soon to spread, and thus repay us for our expenditure of effort and money. By imitating the processes of nature we shall make haste slowly, but we shall finally have our reward.

## GREEK MYTHOLOGY.

A School Where the Grecian Heroes Were Taught.

In the mountains of Greece there was a great cave, and in that cave lived a man who was half a horse. He had the head and breast of a man, but a horse's body and legs. He was famed, writes Andrew Lang in his "Nicholas," for knowing more about every thing than any one else in all Greece. He knew about the stars and the plants of earth, which were good for medicine, and which were poisonous. He was the best archer with the bow, and the best player of the harp, he knew most songs and stories of old times, for he was the last of a people half-horse and half-man, who had dwelt in ancient times on the hills. Therefore, the Kings in Greece sent their sons to him to be taught shooting, singing, and telling the truth, and that was all the teaching they had then, except that they learned to hunt, and fish, and fight, and throw spears, and toss the hammer and the stone. Many of the boys taught by Chiron became famous. Among them was Orpheus, who played the harp so sweetly that wild beasts followed him in minstrelsy, and even the trees danced after him, and settled where he stopped playing; and there was Prometheus, who could understand what the birds say to each other, and there was Bala, the handsomest of men; and Tiphys, the best steersman of a ship; and Castor, with his brother Polydeuces, the boxer; and Hercules, the strongest man in the whole world, was there; and Lynceus, whom they call Keen-eye, because he could see so far, and he could see the dead men in their graves under the earth; and there was Euphemus, so swift and light-footed that he could run upon the gray sea, and never wet his feet; and there were Calais and Zetes, the two sons of the North Wind, with golden wings upon their feet; and many others were there whose names it would be too long to tell. They all grew up together in the hills, good friends, healthy, and brave, and strong.

## CRABS' EYES AS MEDICINE.

They Are Used to Correct Acidity of the Stomach.

Crabs' eyes are employed to some extent as a remedy for acid stomachs. They are not actually the eyes of the crab, but simply small concretions of lime found in the stomachs of crayfish at the time when they are about to cast their shell and make new ones. It is supposed, says the Chicago Times, that these concretions are designed by nature to provide material for the new shells. At all events, having been deposited originally by animals, they are more readily absorbed into the human system. Before being administered as medicine they are pulverized.

Oyster-shells are used in precisely the same way and for the same purpose, being prepared preliminarily by washing and pulverizing. The pulverized shells are placed in solution in water, the heavier and coarser particles falling to the bottom. By pouring off the solution thus obtained and permitting it to predigest each fine particle of lime as it still retains, an exceedingly refined deposit is at length secured. Cuttlefish bones, from sea fish of commerce—the same that are used for canary birds—are ground up and used in the same fashion and to correct a like medical usefulness.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY RACE.

The Plan by Which a Pig Could Be Made to Outrun a Horse.

"The queerest race I ever heard of," said Major Wetherill in the Colonade to a Philadelphia Press reporter, "was proposed at Devon Inn a few years ago by one of the guests, an Italian nobleman, Count Montglas. A crowd of us were talking about horses one day on the veranda, and Montglas offered to wager that he could successfully run any active pig in Chester County against any horse there, and beat the horse, over a twenty-five yards course. As was natural, we roared at the idea, but the Count persisted that he could do so, and then we supposed there was some catch in the wager and nobody took it.

"After awhile Montglas and I were left alone on the veranda, and he told me that he was sincere in the bet, and explained how it was that a pig could outrun a horse over twenty-five yards. Of course it takes a horse a long time to get under way, and it was on this alone that the Count placed his faith. He would have the course decided upon, and over it would scatter a line of corn, at the end placing a big, double handful. Then he would release the pig, and the latter would start along, eating the corn as he went, until reaching the end, where he would find the double handful. Later on that day the process would be repeated and the pig would move hurriedly, eat along the scattered kernels, in an endeavor to reach the pile, twenty-five yards away. The next day considerably less corn would be scattered over the course, but the double handful would still be placed at the end. Within a week only a very few grains would mark the line to the capital prize, and on being released the pig would start off at break-neck speed in his greediness to get the latter. "Well," continued the Major, "on the day of the race there would be no corn at all scattered on the course, but piggy would be squirming and wriggling to get off toward the pile. When all would be ready the word 'Go!' would be given; the pig would be freed, and away he'd start as if shot from a cannon. By the time the horse could get fairly under way the pig would be half over the course, just tearing himself almost apart to reach that handful of grain. You see, Montglas didn't count on the pig's legs, but on his appetite."

## INDIAN WOOD-WORKERS.

The Flint and Glass Tools of the Aztec Carpenters.

"Aboriginal carpentry," says H. F. McLeod, of the Smithsonian Institute, "was the chief trade of our predecessors on this continent. The Indians and the mound builders had a very good idea of wood working. You will see even now some very pretty joinings done by Sioux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not like to try to do better.

"The best carpenters, of course, were the Aztecs, who had arrived at quite a high state of art, and whose tools, although they knew nothing of steel, are really excellent. We have a few of their tools at the Smithsonian, but the best collection is, of course, in the City of Mexico. The material used was almost wholly glass, especially for the finer parts of their wood cutting. To chop freewheeling out of logs the same, but when it came to the accurate fitting in of the heavy timber, they handled glass knives, chisels and saws very deftly and with beautiful results. There is a cedar wood post in Washington with hieroglyphics and faces cut upon it, all with glass. You can see bits of the original chisel still sticking in a corner of the wood, where it broke off three centuries ago under the hand of the workman. The Aztecs knew how to make a very good and manageable glass, and their best cutting blades, saws, daggers and spears, saws, chisels and axes were made of it. When the edge dulled they broke it from the end instead of sharpening it, and got a new cutting line.

"You can see a great deal of aboriginal carpentry still in use among the Mogul Indians of the United States. Of course they use our tools now, but they follow out their old patterns. They know how to make ladders, and they swing their doors on hinges from the top, and they know how to mortise timbers, knew how long before Columbus landed in America. Of course they use our tools differently from our way. The chisel they push rather than hammer, work the board up and down on a fixed saw, rather than the saw on the board, and withal they get creditable results. The frame work in the Pueblos is quite as honest as any thing we have in America."

## PARADOXES OF SCIENCE.

Strange Conditions Which Exist in Compound Substances.

The water which drowns us, a fluent stream, can be walked upon as ice, says Blackwood's Magazine. The ballet which, when fired from a market, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. The very staid part of the oil of roses, so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperature, though readily volatile—is a compound substance, containing exactly the same elements and exactly the same proportions as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink with great benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings and even paralysis, if taken in excess; yet the peculiar organic agent called theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without any appreciable effect. The water which will slay our burning third arguments if when congealed into snow so that it is stated by explorers of the Arctic regions that the natives "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet, if the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although if melted before it enters the mouth it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

## USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Keep silver and nickel ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woolen cloths saturated with spirits of ammonia.

—Angels' Pudding.—Two ounces of flour, two ounces of sugar, two of butter, a pint of cream and the whites of three eggs. Bake in patty-pans, cover with icing, and serve without sauce.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—To take engravings out of an engraving, lay it face downward upon a sheet of smooth, unsized white paper, cover it with another sheet of the same, slightly dampen, and iron with a moderately warm flat-iron.—N. Y. World.

—Mucilage of Gum Arabic.—To make a clear, almost odorless and permanent mucilage, first neutralize the free acid present in the gum with lime water. Instead of water he uses a mixture 30 per cent lime water and 80 per cent distilled water.

—A porcelain kettle is the best for preserving; too large a quantity should never be cooked at one time. Large fruits may be put in the sirup, cooked rapidly at first and then slowly, to preserve the shape; if the fruit is cooked, and the sirup yet thin, take up a piece at a time carefully, boil the sirup until thick, return the fruit to it and cook slowly.

—Lumpkin Pie Without Eggs.—Take half a gallon of stewed pumpkin, one and a half cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three-fourths cup of sweet milk, and half a teaspoon of flour; season to taste. Add the butter, and sugar and milk while the pumpkin is hot, and the flour just before baking. Beat together well, and bake with one crust.—Yankee Blade.

—Fried Beef.—Cut dried beef very thin. To every half pound allow a tablespoonful of butter, half pint of milk, and one tablespoonful of flour. Melt the butter in a frying-pan, add the beef, and stir over the fire five minutes; sprinkle in the flour, stir again, pour in the milk, season with pepper, stir until it boils, and serve immediately.—Courier-Journal.

—Tea Biscuit.—One quart of flour, before sifting, and three heaping teaspoons baking powder, sift them together well; wet with nice rich milk and a soft dough, knead as little as you can, roll out less than half inch and spread with one tablespoon butter and two of butter beaten together before making the dough; roll up and slice off the end, lay on tins and bake quick.—Boston Globe.

—An exchange in an article on diet for old people dwells on the importance of milk and says: "Give milk often and always warm. Never boil it, but let it come nearly to a boiling point; by this means the end in the milk, not being so hard, assimilates more readily and gives heat," and explains that all hot things do not warm alike; the heat from tea does not remain long, but the heat from milk does.

—Lemon Pie, with Two Crusts.—Pulp and juice of one lemon, part of the grated rind, one cupful of cold water, one cupful of sugar, four small tablespoons of powdered crackers, one teaspoonful of unbleached butter, cut into bits. Mix together all but the butter and scatter the bits over the top after it is in the lower crust. Place another good crust, with air holes, cut in some pretty design, and bake.—Good House-keeping.

—Egg Nog.—One well-beaten egg, two tablespoons of sugar, and a glass full of sweet, rich milk; mix all together thoroughly, and sprinkle with nutmeg. Good in summer complaints. The following will also be found useful for the same: Add one tablespoonful of canned or fresh blackberry juice and a tablespoonful of sugar to a glass of water; strain the juice before using, to avoid seeds. A tablespoonful of any kind of fruit juice, either fresh or canned, added to a glassful of slightly sweetened water, makes a refreshing drink.—Housekeeper.

## A MODERN PORTRAIT.

Mlle. Bilescio Is Now a Full-Fledged Doctor of Laws.

Mlle. Bilescio, a Roumanian girl, twenty-three years old, has successfully passed her examination before the Paris law faculty and is now a full-fledged L. L. D. Mlle. Bilescio is very decided in her tastes, very bold when speaking of law and the rights of woman, but painfully timid when addressed on ordinary subjects. She belongs to a good family, and came to Paris with her mother in 1884, and after some hesitation on the part of the faculty was admitted to the law classes. Among her opponents was M. Colmet de Sarterre, who afterward became her professor, and to-day he considers Mlle. Bilescio one of his most brilliant pupils.

Her law examination attracted much attention as a first representation at any theater, and well it might, for Mlle. Bilescio is the first "doctoresse en droit" of France.

She had the good sense to choose for her essay a subject that injured no one's sensibilities—"The Legal Condition of a Mother According to Roumanian Law and According to French Law."

A French lawyer tells us that the ideas of this young girl are surprising in their elevation. Here are some of them: "Woman should have the right, not to intrude on man's province, but to show herself his equal in fulfilling the mission that is really hers. This mission consists, not only in perpetuating the race, but, above all, in training those who later will be men. Woman, like man, forms parts of a civil or political society—in other words, of a State. Indeed, woman is not less than man interested in the formation of laws, in the administration of justice. We think often it does not become her to be a direct participant, but she has for representatives father, brother, husband and son."

Mlle. Bilescio concluded by asking that, with reference to the child, a mother have the same rights as are now enjoyed by the father. When questioned Mlle. Bilescio answered without hesitation, and in the discussions she used the arguments necessary to satisfy her opponents.—N. Y. World.

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For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpitation of the heart, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For all sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Moseley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above-named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver, stomach, kidneys or bowels.

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50c and \$1 per bottle, at druggists.

## LEMON HOT DROPS.

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Most reliable.

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## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise—"A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions caused by impure blood. Will remove Malaria from the system and prevent its return as well as cure Malarial fevers. For all cases of Headache, Constipation, and indigestion by Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle at Badwell, Christian & Barbee's drug store.

## A Wonder Worker.

Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case to be Consumption and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. He found, before he had used half of a dollar bottle, that he was much better; he continued to use it and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any throat, lung or chest trouble, try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottle free at Badwell, Christian & Barbee's drug store.

## You are in a Bad Fix.

But we will cure you if you will pay us. Nervous and Debilitated, suffering from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, and all the effects of early evil habits, or later indiscretions, which lead to Premature Decay, Consumption or Insanity, should send for and read the "Book of Life," giving particulars of a home cure. Sent (sealed) by addressing Dr. Parker's Medical and Surgical Institute, 151 E. St. Street, Nashville, Tenn. They guarantee a cure or no pay.—The Sunday Morning.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Badwell, Christian & Barbee.

Cure for group.—Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions. It is the best remedy for all sudden attacks of colds, pain and inflammation, and injuries.

## S. A. & O. R. R.

### THE NATURAL TUNNEL ROUTE

TIME TABLE.  
IN EFFECT AUG. 3, 1890.

TRAINS WEST.	TRAINS EAST.
Mixed.	Mixed.
No. 1. No. 3.	No. 2. No. 4.
a. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m.
8 15 2 35	10 14 6 00
8 32 2 52	*Walker's Mt. 11 25 6 12
8 40 3 00	Banham's 11 36 6 35
9 00 3 20	*Abram's Falls. 11 00 5 16
9 05 3 25	Mentona. 10 06 5 10
9 25 3 44	Mace Spring. 10 32 4 40
9 35 3 55	Hutton's. 10 21 4 40
9 45 4 05	*Nottingham. 10 13 4 30
9 51 4 11	*Moceans Gap. 10 06 4 23
10 00 4 17	Hallsville. 10 00 4 17
10 08 4 27	*Marble Quarry. 9 50 4 08
10 15 4 35	*Big Cut. 9 41 4 00
10 25 4 45	Specie's Ferry. 9 30 3 50
10 32 4 50	Clinchport. 9 23 3 41
10 40 5 00	Natural Tunnel. 9 16 3 35
10 50 5 10	*Horion Summit. 9 06 3 25
11 00 5 17	Dulledge. 9 00 3 16
11 05 5 25	*Wiseley's. 8 52 3 10
11 11 5 31	Ward's Mills. 8 43 3 02
11 25 5 42	*Wildcat Summit. 8 31 2 57
11 38 5 55	*East Big Stone Gap. 8 17 2 30
11 45 6 05	A. B. S. Gap. Lv. 8 10 2 30
a. m. p. m.	a. m. p. m.

\*Trains do not stop, except to leave passengers, or on signal.

H. W. HATES,  
Vice-President and General Manager  
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## MINERAL LAND.

I offer for sale 200 acres of Coal and Iron situated in the Catawba valley of Virginia—eleven miles from Roanoke. The outlook for great developments on this property is splendid. The ore is a vein of soft brown hematite 30 feet wide and assaying 50 per cent, metallic iron. And the coal prospects are fine—two shafts having been sunk, one 20 and the other 25 feet, through solid coal slate. The property also contains a mineral spring, which the analysis of Lehman & Mager proved to possess remarkable curative powers for all kidney troubles, especially for diabetes. The enormous quantity of coal and ore that will be required for the large number of furnaces and other industrial plants in course of construction in Southwest Virginia will greatly increase the already large demand for these minerals, and consequently enhance the value of such property. Two railroads have been surveyed to enter the property, one of which the Roanoke and Craig railroad, and the other, the Virginia and Western railroad, will afford valuable connections. Further information can be had by addressing H. ROSENHEIM, 415 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. nov-3m